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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

AND

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

OF THE

**BOROUGH OF TAUNTON
FOR THE YEAR 1951**

Public Health Department,
St. Paul's House,
TAUNTON.
July, 1952.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses,
THE BOROUGH OF TAUNTON.

Madam Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my first Annual Report for 1951, which is compiled in accordance with Circular 42/51 of the Ministry of Health.

The health of the Borough maintained its normal high level during the year, measles and whooping cough providing the vast majority of notifications of infectious disease. It is now over four years since a case of diphtheria has been notified in the Borough.

There are, however, two major public health problems confronting the Borough. An immediate one, that of housing, despite valiant efforts by all concerned remains as acute as it was a year ago.

The population of Taunton has increased by 50% in the last thirty years and for various reasons the provision of housing facilities has been, and still is, well in arrears of the need.

There are at the moment nearly 2,300 applicants for council houses, and most of them have little hope for years yet. Much misery and social insecurity are the inevitable results.

The second problem, that of adequate water supplies, comes steadily nearer, but fortunately the prospect is much brighter inasmuch as the Council, having foreseen the need, already have made considerable progress towards increasing the supply and storage facilities by a new and attractive scheme which should solve this problem before it becomes really acute and dangerous. It is satisfactory to note that the inevitable corollary of increased water supplies, i.e. increased sewage disposal facilities, is also well in hand, and indeed, as is only right, will probably be available before the new water scheme is completed.

I wish to express my grateful appreciation to Alderman A. J. West, J.P., and the Public Health Committee for the unfailing help and consideration I have received and the friendly co-operation extended to me by my fellow officials.

I am,

Your obedient servant,
LEO FAY,
Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF TAUNTON.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, 1951.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,434
Population (estimated by Registrar General mid-year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,270
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1951 (according to the rate books)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,009
Rateable value at the end of 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£259,534
Estimated product of a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,020

VITAL STATISTICS

Births, live legitimate	...	Male 290	Female 230	Total	520
Births, live illegitimate	...	Male 14	Female 11	...	Total 25
Births, still legitimate	...	Male 3	Female 4	...	Total 7
Births, still illegitimate	...	Male —	Female —	...	Total —
Birth rate, total	...	...	...	...	16.1
live	...	...	...	...	15.9
still	...	...	...	...	0.2
illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0.7
Deaths, Male 212, Female 204	...	...	...	...	Total 416
Death rate, crude	...	...	...	...	12.1
corrected by factor 0.95	...	...	...	...	11.15
Deaths of infants under one year of age, Male 8, Female 5	...	...	...	...	Total 13
Infant mortality rate	...	...	...	...	23.8
Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	...	...	...	...	2
Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	3.6

The population has again increased by 1,000 and if the recent rate of increase is maintained the “target” population of 40,000 will be reached by 1960.

The Birth Rate of 15.9 shows a marked fall from last year (18.4) and is the lowest since pre-war years.

The Infant Mortality Rate. This rate is based on too small numbers to have statistical value in any one year, but the average of the last three years, 22.2 may be compared with the average of the preceding three years—28, and with the last three pre-war years—51.5. These reductions mean that whereas before the war in Taunton approximately 25 babies died in infancy each year, the number is now reduced approximately to 13. Prematurity remains the greatest single cause of infant mortality. Of the 60 deaths in Taunton during the last four years 17 were due to prematurity.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S TABLE OF DEATHS

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	6	2	8
Tuberculosis, other	—	2	2
Syphilitic disease	2	—	2
Meningo-coccal infections	1	—	1
Acute poliomyelitis	1	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	3	3	6
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	4	10
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	5	6	11
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	8	8
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	14	13	27
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	26	40	66
Coronary disease, angina	25	10	35
Hypertension with heart disease	9	12	21
Other heart disease	44	48	92
Other circulatory disease	5	8	13
Influenza	1	1	2
Pneumonia	12	9	21
Bronchitis	16	11	27
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	5	2	7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	3	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	2	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3
Congenital malformations	2	—	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	18	10	28
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
All other accidents	3	2	5
Suicide	3	2	5

The above table shows the causes of all deaths during 1951. A study of the individual death certificates shows that out of approximately 400 deaths, no less than 97 were over 80 years of age, and that another 100 were over 70. Although the total of deaths from cancer were 78, half of them were over 70. Cancer of the lung, a disease of increasing interest, caused 11 deaths, 6 of them being females. More than half of all death certificates gave cardio vascular disease as one of the causes. Bronchitis was responsible for only 27 cases.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious Disease — 1951.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Originally Notified</i>	<i>Removed to I. Hospital</i>	<i>Corrected Numbers</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Scarlet Fever	25	11	24	—
Whooping Cough	124	—	124	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis:—				
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	2	1	2	1 (1950 case)
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	2	2	2	—
Measles	303	2	303	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Ac. Pneumonia	7	—	7	—
Dysentery	35	—	35	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Ac. Encephalitis:—				
Infective Encephalitis	—	—	—	—
P. Infective Encephalitis	1	1	1	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	4	1	4	—
Mening. Infection	3	1	3	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	1	3	—
Ophth. Neon.	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis:—				
*Respiratory	43	—	42	—
Non-respiratory	5	—	5	—
*Including removals-in	7	—	7	—

Reference to the above table shows that measles and whooping cough accounted for the vast majority of the notified cases of infectious disease. Most of the cases were mild and there were no deaths.

It is now over four years since a case of diphtheria occurred in the town, compared with an average of 37 each year in the last pre-war decade.

This is a tribute to the efficiency of the Immunisation Scheme, but it must be pointed out that success can carry its own perils. Parents must remember that the germ of this dreadful disease has not been banished, it is merely that immunisation protects the individual child; without immunisation, the child is just as susceptible as ever.

There were only four cases of "Polio," two being paralytic, one of which proved fatal.

There were no notified cases of food poisoning.

TUBERCULOSIS.

	<i>Pulm</i>	<i>Non-Pulm</i>
Cases on the Borough Register, 31.12.51	237	48
No. of new cases during year	42	5
No. of deaths during the year	8	2
Average yearly deaths during the pre-war decade	15	3.3

Mass Radiography

The above unit spent a few days in Taunton in November, and although the precise figures are not available it is understood that the response per 1,000 of the population was the highest in Somerset. The figures for the County shew that 22,815 were examined and that 93 cases of active tuberculosis were detected.

Special arrangements were made for the examination of older children in the Taunton schools and two children were found to have inactive tuberculosis and one child was found to have bronchiectasis. The total number examined was 1,643.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.

Two cases were investigated during the year and were dealt with satisfactorily without formal action.

WATER SUPPLY.

I am indebted to Mr. Wonnacott, the Water Engineer, for the details of the following report.

The total amount of treated water put into supply in the Borough and adjoining areas was 588 million gallons, an increase of 29 million gallons on the previous year. Although it was not found necessary to cut the supply during the year, the rainfall being normal, the lack of filter and storage capacity, together with the ever increasing demand, was responsible for an intermittent and inadequate supply in the higher reaches of the Borough and particularly in the more rural areas.

The following table shows the progressive increase in the water demands:—

	<i>Total Consumption</i>	<i>Av. per Day</i>	<i>Av. per Head/Day</i>
1947 ...	533,900,000	1,462,000	31.8
1948 ...	549,900,000	1,502,500	33.4
1949 ...	529,500,000	1,450,000	32.18
1950 ...	559,500,000	1,531,000	34.02
1951 ...	587,980,000	1,611,000	35.8

The existing storage capacity equals approximately 80 days' supply. The storage in 1949, owing to drought, was depleted to approximately 16 days' supply.

With the completion of the 800 million gallons impounding reservoir at Clatworthy, and allowing a generous estimate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per day gross requirement, the total storage would be approximately 172 days at Clatworthy.

The raw water is an upland surface water reasonably soft and with no plumbo solvent action. Before distribution it is subjected to sedimentation, filtration and chlorination, and the following table indicates the efficiency of the treatment, which results in a water which is extremely safe, although occasionally the chlorination slightly affects its palatability.

RAW WATER				TREATED AFTER GOING INTO SUPPLY			
BACTERIOLOGICAL		CHEMICAL		BACTERIOLOGICAL		CHEMICAL	
Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
3	23	7	7	90	None	7	None

HYGIENE IN CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Following the lead given in the Working Party's report and recommendations on this subject, a comprehensive survey was carried out in the borough in 1951. The results are given in the following table.

TYPE OF PREMISES			DEFECTS					Total
		No.	Structural	Re-decoration	Equipment	Misc.	Drainage	
Hotels	...	9	6	16	6	11	1	40
Restaurants & Cafes...		27	15	28	28	31	2	104
Snack Bars	...	4	—	3	1	3	—	7
Fish Fryers	...	6	2	1	1	7	1	12
Canteens	...	6	—	—	—	4	—	—
TOTAL	...	52	23	48	36	56	4	167

The above table, although statistically correct, is misleading if it suggests that the general results were disturbing. Although many defects were found, the majority were easily remedied as practically all the caterers welcomed the inspection and co-operated fully.

The standard of hygiene as regards technique and cleanliness naturally varied, but was rarely bad and often excellent, with one dreadful exception, which in itself was so bad as to justify the whole of the survey. The premises concerned have since been closed.

HOUSING

I am indebted to the Housing Officer, Mrs. Pratt, for the following tables:—

TABLE 1.

No. of Post-war Houses erected to 31st December, 1951		Programme for 1952	
By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise	By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise
1,102	56	171 houses 5 bungalows 4 flats	—

Houses Required:—

To abate overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	265
To overcome unsatisfactory conditions	...	...	...	...	...	1,435
Total number of applicants for council houses at the end of 1951	...	...	...	...	...	2,286

TABLE 2.

<i>Details of Post-war Houses</i>						<i>Rent</i>
Four bedroomed houses	...	...	...	...	8	27/-
Three bedroomed houses	...	...	...	...	536	25/-
Two bedroomed houses	...	...	...	...	82	22/-
Two bedroomed flats	...	...	...	...	66	17/6
One bedroomed flats	...	...	...	...	34	11/3
Bedsitting flats	...	...	...	...	12	9/-
Temporary bungalows, two bedroomed	...	...	...	...	225	18/-
Permanent bungalows, two bedroomed	...	...	...	...	84	26/-
Permanent bungalows, two bedroomed (brick)	...	...	...	...	5	20/-
Converted nissen huts	...	...	...	...	48	11/1
1,100						

TABLE 3.

	Houses erected during 1951	In course of erection	Conversions
Local Authority ...	95	60	—
Private Enterprise ...	16	13	5

TABLE 4.

Condemned Houses still occupied:—

Owned by the Corporation	...	...	...	...	60
Under Requisition Powers	...	...	...	...	45
Licensed for occupation	...	...	...	...	28
Occupied continuously since date of Clearance Orders	...	...	...	...	44
Total					177

The general situation continues to be very unsatisfactory. The attached tables show that at least 2,000 additional houses are required in Taunton. Even at an anticipated rate of 200 per annum, which incidentally is in excess of the 1951 programme, it will take at least 10 years to meet the present day needs.

Furthermore, owing to many factors, including the Rent Restriction Acts, obsolescence will undoubtedly swell the number of existing houses needing to be condemned as unfit for human habitation. The problem is very difficult indeed, and the choice of remedies is controversial, but the existing situation and the prospects for the next few years can only be described as grim.

HEALTH SERVICES Administered in Taunton M.B. by the Somerset County Council.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

This is held at the Health Centre, Tower Lane on Mondays (Assistant Medical Officer in attendance), and Wednesdays (Midwives in attendance).

During 1951 the attendances were:—

				<i>Monday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total attendances	...	...		702	1,179	1,881
New cases	...	...	...	180	182	362

Post-Natal Clinic.

This is held at the Health Centre, Tower Lane on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month. During 1951, 96 cases were seen and the attendances totalled 111.

Premature Baby Service.

In addition to the arrangements for the care of full time children a special service is provided for premature infants. If there is a risk that a child will be born after less than 37 or 38 weeks gestation, arrangements are made for the admission of the expectant mother to Musgrove Hospital, where special facilities are available and special equipment is provided where necessary.

On the birth of a child it is visited at home, with the co-operation of the Health Visitors, by Assistant Nursing Officers with special training for this work.

During 1951, 32 premature infants were born in hospitals, of whom 4 died; five were born at home, one of these being subsequently transferred to hospital. Four were nursed entirely at home, and all survived.

Home Visiting of Infants.

This is carried out by four Health Visitors. Their work in 1951 included:—

First visits of children under five years of age	...	...	...	536
Re-visits of children under five years of age	...	...	...	6,348
Visits to ante-natal cases	...	...	...	15
Other visits (infectious diseases, old people, etc.)	...	...	...	647
				<hr/> 7,546 <hr/>

Infant Welfare Centres.

There are now three held in the town:—

Tower Lane on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

Halcon Chapel on Wednesday afternoons.

Harcourt Street Adult School on Friday afternoons.

During 1951, the attendances of infants at these centres totalled 5,936, including 433 new cases.

Immunisation of Infants against Diphtheria.

Year	Total “ Primaries ” under 5 years	Live births of preceding year i.e. “ potential ”	Percentage immunised	Total “ Primaries ” 5 - 14 years	Total re-inforce- ments
1951	... 467	542	86.1	42	382

Approximately half the primary injections are given by the family doctor. Practically all the reinforcements are given at the schools by the Assistant School Medical Officers.

Distribution of Welfare Foods.

National dried milk, orange juice and cod liver oil for infants, and vitamin tablets for expectant mothers, provided by the Ministry of Food are distributed at the Welfare Centres, and in addition valuable food accessories, such as certain proprietary brands of dried milk, breakfast cereals, rose hip syrup and malt extract, are distributed to mothers and children by the voluntary workers of the Taunton Infant Health Society.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

This is held in the Health Centre on Wednesdays and Fridays, the Surgeon attending once a month. This service is the responsibility of the Regional Board but is administered on an agency basis by the Somerset County Council.

Dental Clinic, Tower Lane.

The treatment given to school children was as follows:—

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—						
	(a) Periodic age groups	...	...	...	...	...	1,103
	(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	...	626
						Total	2,429
(2)	Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...		1,655
(3)	Number referred for treatment	...	...	...	...		1,447
(4)	Number actually treated	...	...	...	...		1,169
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment	...	...	...	...		3,744
(6)	Half-days devoted to Inspection 12, Treatment 911	...	...	...	...		923
(7)	Fillings—						
	Permanent teeth 1,383, Temporary teeth 86	...	...	...	...		1,469
(8)	Number of teeth filled—						
	Permanent teeth 1,791, Temporary teeth 91	...	...	...	...		1,882
(9)	Extractions—						
	Permanent teeth 429, Temporary teeth 1,288	...	...	...	...		1,717
(10)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction...	...	...	...	...		662
(11)	Other operations—						
	Permanent teeth 1,596, Temporary teeth 443	...	...	...	...		2,039

The treatment given to expectant and nursing mothers and to pre-school children is shown below:—

					Adults	Pre-School Children
(1)	Number of cases inspected	...	...	...	14	141
(2)	Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	14	122
(3)	Number of cases treated	...	...	...	7	120
(4)	Number of attendances	...	...	...	17	239
(5)	Administration of general anaesthetics	...	...	...	5	119
(6)	Number of teeth extracted	...	...	...	10	220
(7)	Number of teeth filled	...	...	...	—	34
(8)	Number of fillings	...	...	...	—	44
(9)	Scaling and gum treatment	...	...	...	—	3
(10)	Silver nitrate treatment	...	...	...	—	21
(11)	Other treatment	...	...	...	2	26

The Day Nursery.

This is situated at Victoria Park, East Reach, and is open each week day except public holidays.

Accommodation is provided from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. for a maximum of 48 children. The average daily attendance during 1951 was 36.

As there are more applicants than places the County Council have established a list of priorities and a local admissions sub-committee decides which applications should be admitted in accordance with the County Council list.

Home Help Services.

For the Taunton Area of the County this service is administered in the Health Centre, Tower Lane. During 1951, 225 Borough residents received assistance in their homes.

These included the following types of cases:—

Maternity	...	...	...	...	83
Old age	...	...	...	...	23
Career...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	7
Post-operative	...	...	...	...	12
Heart, stroke, etc.	...	...	...	...	18
Bronchitis and pneumonia	...	...	...	...	13
Rheumatic complaints	...	...	...	...	5
Others...	...	...	...	...	62

Ambulance Service.

The main ambulance station is situated at Musgrove-Park Hospital. A service throughout the 24 hours is provided by four ambulances and three sitting case cars.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR
For the Year 1951.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses.

Your Worship and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my annual report for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1951.

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Housing and General Sanitary Work.

Houses inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts	...	...	165
Re-inspections	...	...	205
Infectious diseases, in connection with	...	...	117
Factories	...	...	168
Drainage, in connection with	...	...	244
Rodent control (excluding visits made by Rodent Operator)	...	...	76
Public conveniences	...	...	8
Houses let in lodgings	...	...	12
Moveable dwellings	...	...	98
Stables, piggeries	...	...	9
Offensive trades	...	...	11
Smoke observations	...	...	28
Verminous premises	...	...	15
Common lodging houses	...	...	7
Refuse disposal, in connection with	...	...	28
Shops	...	...	17
Interviews	...	...	285
Cinemas and places of entertainment	...	...	5
Schools	...	...	11
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	...	...	153

Housing Repairs. The work of repairs to houses is still being dealt with under Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1936. During the year the following work was carried out:—

Drains unchoked or repaired	...	...	61
Defective waste pipes renewed	...	...	2
Remedial measures taken against dampness	...	...	8
Water supply improved	...	...	1
Roofs repaired	...	...	22
Walls repaired	...	...	10
New W.C's. provided	...	...	3
Fireplaces repaired	...	...	6
Larders provided	...	...	1
Water closets repaired	...	...	10
Rain water pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	9
Doors repaired	...	...	4
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	3
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	24
Miscellaneous repairs	...	...	16

Complaints. During the year, 432 complaints were received at the Health Department. These complaints had reference to the following matters:—

Housing conditions	...	...	...	...	65
Drainage	...	...	...	...	72
Rats or mice	...	...	...	...	165
Unsound food	...	...	...	...	74
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	56

All these complaints were investigated and appropriate action taken.

Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. Twenty-eight houses that had been closed under Clearance or Demolition Orders were being occupied under licences authorised by these Regulations. The licences are subject to periodical review.

Public Health Act, 1936 — Section 24. During the year, 19 sewers were found to be choked, and were cleansed by the Corporation. Sewers dealt with under this Section are those that were maintainable by owners of property under previous Public Health Acts.

VERMIN

During the year, 15 houses were treated for various forms of insect pests with satisfactory results.

Rodent Control. The Corporation's Rodent Operator continued the systematic search for rodents, and treatment of premises where infestation was found. The following work was carried out during the year:—

Treatments at private dwellings	...	...	...	...	344
Visits involved	...	...	...	...	1,892
Treatments at business premises	...	...	...	...	38
Visits involved	...	...	...	...	228
Treatments at premises owned by the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	10
Visits involved	...	...	...	...	55
Visits on search work	...	...	...	...	661

Disinfection. Disinfection of premises and bedding after the removal of patients suffering from Tuberculosis, or after death, was carried out at 33 houses.

SPECIAL CLASSES OF PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS SUBJECT TO CONTROL BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive Trades—	Tanners	...	...	...	...	1
	Hide and Skin Depots	...	...	...	...	1
	Rag and Bone Merchants	...	...	...	...	4
Moveable Dwelling—	Sites for moveable dwellings...	...	...	...	...	3
	Individual moveable dwellings	...	...	...	...	14

The Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Registered Premises	9
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The conditions prevailing at the above premises during the year were found to be satisfactory.

Sampling of Swimming Bath Water. During the year, 50 samples of the water at the St. James' Street Baths taken at the inlet and outlet ends were examined by the Bacteriologist. The reports on all samples were satisfactory.

FOOD INSPECTION

Visits in connection with the inspection and supervision of food.

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	858
Foodshops	...	...	...	...	...	254
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	125
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	107
Restaurants, Hotels and Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	126

Milk Supply. There are 15 registered dairies and 18 registered distributors of milk operating within the Borough. Three of the distributors operate from premises outside the Borough. Fourteen of the local distributors hold licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk, and four hold licences to sell Pasteurised Milk, whilst three of the distributors from outside the Borough hold supplementary licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk, and two for Pasteurised Milk.

There are three milk pasteurising plants within the Borough, but these are controlled by the Somerset County Council.

Sampling of Milk sold under Special Designations. During the year, 45 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk, and 8 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk being sold within the Borough were submitted to the Bacteriologist for examination. Of these, 39 of the Tuberculin Tested samples and all the Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) samples were reported as being satisfactory. Six samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were reported as being unsatisfactory. All unsatisfactory reports are referred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for investigation.

Ice Cream. The registration of premises under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream are as follows:—

Manufacture and sale	...	...	...	...	6
Storage	...	...	...	...	1
Storage and sale	...	...	...	...	63

Sampling of Ice Cream. During the year, 29 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. The results were as follows:—

Grade 1	...	...	...	...	...	14
Grade 2	...	...	...	...	...	8
Grade 3	...	...	...	...	...	4
Grade 4	...	...	...	...	...	3

Food Inspection. As a result of inspection of food at foodshops and warehouses, the following commodities were condemned:—

CANNED FOOD

Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	944 tins
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	144 „
Hors d'oeuvres	...	...	...	...	...	2 „
Spinach	...	...	...	...	...	4 „
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	73 „
Pork	...	...	...	...	...	28 „
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	26 „
Steak	...	...	...	...	...	3 „
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	3 „
Tomato Juice	...	...	...	...	...	3 „
Chicken	...	...	...	...	...	32 „
Mixed Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	5 „
Spaghetti	...	...	...	...	...	21 „
Baked Beans	...	...	...	...	...	45 „
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	107 „
Pau Pau	...	...	...	...	...	9 „

CANNED FOODS (cont.)

Whalemeat...	...	...	...	...	...	3	„
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	29	„
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	69	„
Veal	...	...	...	...	...	24	„
Beef Loaf	...	...	...	...	...	15	„
Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	...	158	„
Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	9	„
Gherkins	...	...	...	...	...	5	„
Beetroot	...	...	...	...	...	40	„
Carrots	...	...	...	...	...	6	„
Celery	...	...	...	...	...	22	„
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	5	„
Fish Paste	...	...	...	...	...	19	„
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	161	„

OTHER FOODS

Fish...	...	...	...	...	...	132 lbs.	
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	74	„
Tripe	...	...	...	...	...	313	„
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	2½	„
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	30	„
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	42	„
Cake	...	...	...	...	...	24	„
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	15	„
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	4	„
Brawn	...	...	...	...	...	5	„
Walnuts	...	...	...	...	...	21	„
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	59	„
Jellied veal	...	...	...	...	...	3	„
Coconut	...	...	...	...	...	13	pkts.
Macaroons...	...	...	...	...	...	8	cartons
Ketchup	...	...	...	...	...	9	bottles
Piccalilli	...	...	...	...	...	9	jars
Shrimps	...	...	...	...	...	2	„
Fish Paste	...	...	...	...	...	37	„
Fruit Salad	...	...	...	...	...	14	„
Coffee Essence	...	...	...	...	...	5	bottles
Boiling Fowls	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Ducks	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Meat Pies	...	...	...	...	...	9	

Meat Inspection. There are two slaughterhouses in use within the Borough, a Government slaughterhouse and a bacon factory. The former supplies meat to Taunton Borough, Taunton Rural, Wellington Urban, Wellington Rural and Langport Rural Districts. In addition, carcasses are occasionally exported to other centres.

The following animals were slaughtered during the year:—

Beasts	...	...	...	...	...	2,366
Cows	...	...	...	...	...	1,285
Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	...	...	11,110
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	681
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	28,006

The inspection of the above carcasses revealed disease as set out in the following table:—

	Cattle (excl. cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep, Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,366	1,285	681	11,110	28,006
Number inspected	2,366	1,285	681	8,123	28,006
Whole carcasses condemned for disease other than T.B. ...	9	16	13	52	23
	$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}$				
Carcasses from which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,586		2	856	1,191
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	44.1 %		2.2 %	11.3 %	4.3 %
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	21	36	3	—	42
Carcasses from which some part or organ was condemned ...	527		6	—	2,231
Percentage of number inspected affected with T.B.	15.9 %		1.3 %	—	8.1 %

In addition, the following meat was condemned on butchers' premises on account of bone taint and other causes:—

Home Killed Beef
235 lbs.

Home Killed Mutton
16 lbs.

Imported Beef
747 lbs.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes as to provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	26	18	2	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	152	144	14	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	6	—	—
TOTAL	181	168	16	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	8	8	—	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	2	2	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—					
(a) Insufficient	2	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	7	5	—	5	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	3	3	—	1	—
TOTAL ...	24	19	—	8	—

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work		Section 110		Section 111		
		No. of out-workers in August list	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making of wearing apparel	...	593	—	—	—	—

I am,

Your obedient servant,

P. J. GOUGH,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

